

# THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

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## TERROR STRICKEN.

**Goldbugs Are in a State of Panic Over Silver's Relentless Sweep.**

**COIN IS MAKING CONVERTS RAPIDLY.**

**Secretary Morton Pleads for Some One To Answer the Book.**

**EVERYBODY IS TALKING FINANCE.**

**The West and South Are Conceded To Be for Free Silver—A Third Term for Cleveland.**

Washington, April 11.—(Special.)—The following remarkable correspondence between Secretary J. Sterling Morton, of the cabinet, and Mr. J. R. Buchanan, a Nebraska railroad man, will be read with special interest at this juncture. As will be seen, Mr. Buchanan's letter is a reply to a letter from Secretary Morton. Through the instrumentality of the general passenger agent of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley railroad, a goldbug essay of the secretary of agriculture was inserted in "a great many patent inside newspapers circulated out west," and the secretary wrote to thank him for it.

As will be seen, the suggestion in Mr. Buchanan's letter about the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland for a third term becomes peculiarly significant on account of the fact that the letter is promptly taken up by Secretary Morton, who is evidently acting in cordial co-operation with Mr. Buchanan. But the most striking feature of the correspondence is the consternation with which the one of the goldbugs have been seized at the silver wave which is sweeping over the country.

**A Plea for Help.**  
Mr. Buchanan makes a piteous plea for some one who is capable of doing so to answer "Coin's Financial School," which, he says, "is being read to a disgusting extent." He calls upon the banks to take up the controversy, and evidently endeavors to convey the impression that the situation has resolved itself into a contest between the banks and the people, and in his letter he makes the significant declaration that on a 15 to 1 silver contest Nebraska would give an affirmative majority of 50,000.

He makes a plea for help and Secretary Morton rushes to the rescue by referring the whole correspondence to Hon. John DeWitt Warner, one of the shining lights of the Reform Club of New York, and a conspicuous member of the "sound currency" committee, which has undertaken the distribution of literature to controvert what it calls the "silver heresy."

**It Takes Off the Mask.**  
A most remarkable coincidence is developed in a recent publication of the "sound currency" document of the Reform Club. It lays aside the bimetallic mask under which the goldbugs have been fighting. The publication referred to is a carefully prepared pamphlet of thirty-two pages, the title being "The People's Money," in which it discusses the question of currency from the standard of gold monometallism, and the whole argument is expressed in the last chapter of the treatise which discusses "The Gold Standard," and it takes the broad position that but one standard of money is possible and that bimetalism is out of the question and that the gold standard is inevitable, its concluding paragraph being as follows: "Gold monometallism is the unavoidable destiny of this country; the sooner we recognize this and fix it in our laws, the sooner will we reap the fruits, the sooner we defer the recognition, the more we impede and postpone its establishment by law—the longer will our industries be hampered and all our business deranged by financial unrest and commercial apprehension. Should we unfortunately let go the single gold standard, there will be nothing to take hold of but silver monometallism; for bimetalism for us is a snare and a delusion."

**Will Create a Sensation.**  
The publication of this correspondence, taken in connection with the apparent movement to bring Mr. Cleveland out for a third term, is of great significance on account of the connection of one of its cabinet members with the correspondence leading to this end, will be read with unusual interest throughout the country, and, when considered with the sweeping gold standard declaration of the Reform Club, will evidently play a prominent part in the political developments of the next year. Hereafter the Reform Club men of New York, at the head of which is ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, have been fighting under the cloak of "bimetalism," assuming the position that they were bimetalists and only waiting for a ripe opportunity to establish coinage which would be fair to both gold and silver. Acting under this guise they have caused a great deal of trouble in the ranks of the democracy, but now that they are thrown off the mask and have come forward in their true colors and raised the flag of the single gold standard, they will probably be in a position to do less harm to the party which they have already well nigh wrecked.

**The Correspondence.**  
Secretary Morton's reply to John DeWitt Warner, of the Reform Club, is as follows: "United States Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., March 21, 1895. Mr. J. R. Buchanan, New York City. My dear Mr. Warner: The enclosed letter from J. R. Buchanan, general passenger agent of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad Company, at Omaha, may be of interest to you. It is a reply to a letter I sent him by me, in which I thanked him for his earnest efforts in securing the publication of a series of mine, 'A Few Facts in Finance,' in a great many of the patent inside newspapers which are circulated out west."

"My object in sending you this letter of Mr. Buchanan's is to give you a thorough-going business man's view of the situation. The letter shows how fallacious flourish among the financiers of the west and south. The letter also points out the necessity of immediate, coherent and organized action in behalf of sound money. Having read the same you may copy it if you desire to. I wish you would return it, and I will then write Mr. Buchanan."

an. Possibly our friends of the Reform Club may be benefited by seeing Mr. Buchanan's communication. Very truly yours, J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

**Buchanan's Remarkable Document.**  
Mr. Buchanan's letter to Senator Morton is as follows: "Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad Co., Passenger Department, Merchants National Bank Building, Corner Thirteenth and Farnam streets, Omaha, Neb., March 18, 1895.—J. R. Buchanan, General Passenger Agent, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Washington, D. C., Dear Sir: I am in receipt of, and thank you for, your letter."

"In my limited knowledge of this subject, I am able only to see and to an extent appreciate the very evil effect being exerted by the so-called free silver interests in this country, and I hardly think this is appreciated in the great centers. "As you are reasonably aware, I am traveling a good deal and see a great many people from all classes and places, and the wave of this baneful idea has almost reached an epidemic condition, and unless fairly answered in kind, both great political parties will be lost. The association of a popular demand, to either incorporate a substantially free silver plank in their platform, or else a disgraceful straddle. "No doubt you have seen this little book published in Chicago, 'Coin's School of Finance.' The first book has reached an edition of over 100,000, and recently another book of the same kind from the same mill has been issued. The book is written and to the novice in finance is a convincing argument. They pretend to quote eminent financiers of Chicago and elsewhere—as for instance Lyman J. Gage, Joseph Medill, and others—infecting objections embodying their most formidable arguments, and then proceed to answer them effectively and to complete silence."

**Accepting the Country.**  
"Now this little book I find from new dealers, is sold to one of any other. It is sold and read on trains to a disgusting extent. It is a most entertaining little volume and I see it being read in the depots, discussed in local lyceums, etc., everywhere. It is sweeping over this country and in my opinion should be answered by some one who fully understands the subject, and who can answer it with an equally facile pen. I understand this little book has been purchased in large numbers by silver people and distributed gratuitously. I do not know this, but I know that it was on the market here at 10 cents per copy and sold immensely. It seems to me the banking interests should take the requisite steps to publish a reply in equally attractive form, and put it on the market at the lowest price, as perhaps, 'An Anti-dote' to 'Coin's School of Finance,' etc."

"To show the effect of this little book—a rather intelligent country banker called on me recently with the book and asked me if I could answer it, saying he was nearly convinced there was hope in the policy suggested and that he was in a position to read it and then talked in his country, and was making votes more rapidly than anything he had ever known. I referred him to our bankers here, but he said he believed the attitude of some who passed it over lightly and did not reply."

"My judgment from the present outlook is the eastern conservatives of both parties are likely to unite in the position of Mr. Cleveland, who will carry the east and south, no doubt; (the east on his able, honest conservatism and the south because they could never vote other than the democratic ticket, thus insuring a vote which would elect and the west will undoubtedly support a populist or free silverite unless there is a great change. If this is not done I feel the election will be thrown into the hands of the result of three tickets being in the field, in which case the balance of power would be with the free silver interest. I believe a vote of today of a naked question of a free silver platform Nebraska would give it a majority of 50,000 or near it."

"These suggestions are for your information you may be able to glean from them. I believe the attitude is critical and of importance. Yours truly, "J. R. BUCHANAN."

**CLEVELAND ON LANSING'S APOLOGY.**  
It Was an Aggravation of the Original Offense.  
Boston, Mass., April 11.—A Boston gentleman, upon reading Dr. Lansing's apology for his attack upon President Cleveland, wrote to Washington offering to go to Dr. Lansing and demand proper reparation. In reply he received today the following dispatch from the president:

"Washington, April 11.—While his so-called retraction is an aggravation of his original offense, I am willing that the further punishment should be left to his conscience and the contempt of his neighbors and the American people. "GROVER CLEVELAND."

**SHUT OUT THE FREACHERS.**  
Action of Philadelphia Union League Club at Its Last Meeting.  
Philadelphia, Pa., April 11.—The Union League Club last night expressed in sharp and unequivocal terms its position of the clergymen who took an active part in politics. For twenty-two years all clergymen, irrespective of denomination, have been given the privilege of taking part in the business of the club, and the same footing as the members. At a meeting last night of the club this privilege was revoked for the reason that the clergymen of the "medicines" interference of the clergymen of Philadelphia in the last majority campaign. Not only was the order rescinded giving clergymen the privileges of the clubhouse, but a resolution was passed that no clergyman shall be admitted, except introduced by an active member, and the introduction must be approved by the board of governors.

**Delaware's Latest Ballot.**  
Dover, Del., April 11.—Ballot No. 108 for United States senator today resulted: Higgins, 7; Addicks, 5; Massey, 4; Pennewill, 1; Ridgely, 9; Tunnell, 1.

**Appointed to West Point.**  
Washington, April 11.—William A. Shafer, of Franklin, La., has been appointed a cadet to the West Point military academy.

**BECAME SUDDENLY INSANE.**

**Mrs. Madera Goes Crazy in the Union Depot at Jacksonville.**  
Jacksonville, Fla., April 11.—Mrs. F. W. Madera, wife of the San Francisco agent of the Chicago and Eastern Railway railroad, went crazy in the union station today and screamed that her son, daughter and pet dog, who were with her, were being pursued by the Spaniards, who would murder them all. She became so violent that the police took charge of her. Chief Phillips endeavored to get her into the hospital, but she was unwilling. She made the 11:25 sit in the road while she prayed, and then anointed him with water from a creek near by and lemon juice, saying that these were good against the Spaniards. Relatives are on the way from Chicago to take charge of her. Mrs. Madera formerly lived in Chicago with her husband, where he is well known.

## MORE TESTIMONY.

**Congressman Hepburn Says That His State, Iowa, Is Wild for Silver.**

**FREE COINAGE THE GENERAL TOPIC.**

**Every State West of the Alleghenies Is for the White Metal.**

**REPUBLICANS ARE FOR IT, TOO.**

**An International Agreement Is the Only Thing the Congressmen Sees to Stay the Sweep of Silver.**

Washington, April 11.—(Special.)—Congressman Hepburn, who has just returned to Washington from a visit to his home in Iowa, was asked today how he found the sentiment of the people on the subject of silver coinage. "I saw an increasing feeling in favor of the immediate unlimited coinage of silver by the United States," he said, "which was very surprising to me. This sentiment was especially noticeable among democrats. I spent a number of days in Chicago and found the same condition there. On the railway trains silver was a general topic of conversation. Free silver literature was in wide circulation everywhere. The educational processes being put forward in behalf of free silver are having marked influence upon the people. I believe that this year, in every democratic state convention held west of the Allegheny mountains, a position in favor of the immediate, unlimited coinage of silver will be taken, unless the international conference is called and people are induced to believe that there is reasonable prospect of an early international agreement as to ratio and coinage."

**Republicans for Silver, Too.**  
The state democratic platform in Iowa heretofore has contained a plank advocating free coinage of silver, but last year this plank was omitted through the action of party managers. Something in the nature of a revolt was thereby occasioned among the democrats of the state, and that action has had the effect of increasing the desire of people to take further interest in silver. The state republican platform in regard to silver, the republicans of the west have always been in favor of the free, unlimited coinage of silver as a result of international agreement. I thought I noticed a stronger feeling among them, on my last trip, in favor of such use of silver, independently of such agreement, but if the invitation is made by Germany and accepted by the commercial nations of the world, I have no doubt that republicans will be content to stand on the ground of international agreement and wait for such joint action."

Mr. Hepburn does not think the new party will gain many votes, although he believes the literature which that party is circulating will gain many readers. He seems to take a more hopeful view of the prospects of an international agreement than most men who have spoken on the subject recently. He said on this subject: "The mass of the people are rapidly finding out that this is their interest, and, as they are one thousand to one of the others, when they do learn this truth, they will prevail in any contest. This interest is the same on the part of the Englishman, the German and the Frenchman as the American, so that it is only necessary that the same measure of education should be had in the other countries as here to bring about the same results. With an international agreement there can be no question about the good results of the free coinage of silver. With an agreement the market is unlimited and the value is fixed without the possibility of fluctuation, so long as the ratio is maintained. The unlimited coinage by the United States independently of agreement is but an experiment. No man knows that it will succeed. His belief is but a speculation, so that I think it is better not to precipitate, but to wait for a certainty that with proper education, must come."

**TENNESSEE FOR 16 TO 1.**  
The State Senate Calls on Congress to Pass a Free Coinage Law.  
Nashville, Tenn., April 11.—(Special.)—After a lengthy discussion, the senate today adopted Mr. Stovall's resolution requesting congress to enact a law providing for the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

There were fourteen members who voted for it, ten who voted against it and none who failed to vote. Mr. Stovall introduced a bill prescribing penalties for voting without having paid poll taxes. The bill appropriating \$17,000 for the confederate soldiers' home was passed. In the house Mr. Boyle, offered a resolution to take a recess until Monday, the object being to observe Good Friday, but after some discussion the resolution went to the table by a vote of 64 to 17.

A resolution appropriating \$600 per annum for the Ladies' Hermitage Association for the care of Andrew Jackson's tomb and home was adopted. A general bill for the protection of fish was passed. It prohibits catching or killing fish except by pole and line or trot line. New bills were introduced by Mr. Robertson for the examination of state banks; by Mr. Blatter, submitting the question of a no fence law to the people. Mr. Akin's resolution to deduct the per

dien of members when absent was tabled. A night session to consider local bills was held.

**CHARGED WITH BAD MANAGEMENT.**

**Vice President Stevenson's Loan Association the Subject of a Sensation.**  
Springfield, Ill., April 11.—The Interstate Building and Loan Association of Bloomington, of which Vice President Stevenson is president, was yesterday the subject of a sensational attack before the house committee on building and loan associations. Mr. Stevenson's conduct in connection with the committee and in a statement of some length charged that the association had been badly managed, that large sums had been illegally paid in salaries and that the agents and officials had been guilty of extortion. He charged that in violation of law the association had paid to Vice President Stevenson and his partner, Mr. Ewing, \$400 per month as attorneys for the association. Even after Mr. Wing was appointed minister to Belgium, the association continued to pay Mr. Stevenson half the salary of the minister. Mr. Lowenthal further charged that the association had long maintained an expensive office in Chicago, which more than ate up the profits of the business done there. H. C. Bun, son of Secretary T. J. Bun, of the association, was in charge of the Chicago office, and Mr. Lowenthal declared that he made bad loans and even refused to take good ones. He charged that the association had been badly managed, that large sums had been illegally paid in salaries and that the agents and officials had been guilty of extortion. He charged that in violation of law the association had paid to Vice President Stevenson and his partner, Mr. Ewing, \$400 per month as attorneys for the association. Even after Mr. Wing was appointed minister to Belgium, the association continued to pay Mr. Stevenson half the salary of the minister. Mr. Lowenthal further charged that the association had long maintained an expensive office in Chicago, which more than ate up the profits of the business done there. H. C. Bun, son of Secretary T. J. Bun, of the association, was in charge of the Chicago office, and Mr. Lowenthal declared that he made bad loans and even refused to take good ones. 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Mr. J. C. Eads, of Atlanta, spent yesterday in Macon, where he has large interests. His many friends here gave him a cordial greeting.

Mr. W. B. Bacon, a leading citizen of Dougherty county, is in Macon.

Mr. Ira Chappell, a prominent lawyer of this city, is in Macon today.

Mrs. Julius May, of Brunswick, is visiting friends in Macon.

Mr. J. H. Lanier, of Atlanta, is a guest of the Hotel Lanier.

Mr. Arthur Dasher has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Finn, of Thomasboro, are in the city.

lars in the last twenty years through alleged laxity of the city authorities. The statement is simply a history of one pier, that at the foot of Watts street, and is shown as pier 40. It shows that the pier has been leased to H. P. Farrington since 1892 and it appears, Mr. O'Brien's statement says, that during the past twenty years the city received from the lessee of pier (old) 40 the sum of \$240,000, while H. P. Farrington, his assignees and assigns, the New Jersey Steamboat Company received \$36,000 by sub-letting it.

Purify your blood, tone up the system and regulate the digestive organs by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

**CHARGED WITH CHILD MURDER.**  
**Warrant Sworn Out Against Thornton**  
**Roe in Thomas County.**  
 Milledgeville, Ga., April 11.—A special to the Morning News from Thomasville, Ga., that a warrant has been issued for a named Thornton Roe, who resides seven miles from that city, in which he is charged with having beaten to death fifteen-year-old step-son last Sunday afternoon the body in a nearby pond. The motive for the crime is said to be that the boy was heir to a piece of land which was desired to possess. The alleged murder has not yet been arrested.

cruelty to his own child. The man pointed out to the officer by a fellow inmate, who said that if the father was stopped he would kill the child. Sergeant Moss called at the place, 7 Decatur street, and found the child, which was five years old, to be terribly bruised on the back. Levi, it was found, had striking it with a rod of iron.

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## TEN PAGES

ATLANTA, GA., April 12, 1895.

Attention, Democrats!  
Our Washington dispatches this morning contain a most interesting contribution to current political history, and the chapter presented in the correspondence between Mr. J. R. Buchanan and Hon. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, lends additional emphasis to The Constitution's frequent declaration that the democratic party, as represented by the administration, is now in the hands of the Philistines, and that a covert movement has been steadily progressing to deliver it bodily to the advocacy of the single gold standard.

Heretofore the most serious damage sustained by the party has been from the efforts of those who while co-operating at every turn with the advocates of the single gold standard, have done so under the cloak of being bimetallicists. In this way they have done incalculable injury to the party which would have been impossible had their real purposes been known.

At last they are emboldened to lay aside the mask behind which they have been hiding, and the "sound currency" committee of the Reform Club, of New York, announces in its last publication that "gold monometallism is the inevitable destiny of this country" and that "bimetalism for us is a snare and a delusion." Whether this is the result of Mr. John DeWitt Warner's correspondence with Secretary Morton, or whether the interesting episode of Mr. Buchanan to Secretary Morton and the latter's reply is the result of the recent unmistakable declaration of the "sound currency" committee of the Reform Club, remains to be seen.

At any rate the correspondence presented in our news columns, taken in connection with the Reform Club declaration that bimetalism "is a snare and a delusion," demonstrates beyond a doubt that the political contest for the next year will be fought on the line so long indicated by The Constitution—a clean-cut issue between the people and the single gold standard. The "bimetallic" mask is now thrown aside and the interesting suggestion is developed in the correspondence between Messrs. Morton and Buchanan that President Cleveland may be a candidate for a third term.

The Constitution and all those who are interested in defending the interests of the people against the aggressions of the money power would be glad to see the campaign take this shape. There would be a definite purpose about it that the people could not fail to understand. It is fortunate that an official announcement has been made—for the Reform Club seems to be an official organ of the gold trust—and that the people are now to choose between gold monometallism, which has brought so many evils in its wake, and the restoration of silver, which means higher prices and permanent prosperity. Only a few weeks ago the same men who have loudly in favor of "international bimetalism." But now even that shallow cloak is abandoned and the choice of the people is to be made without the entangling embarrassment of suggestions of satisfaction at bimetalism even by international agreement.

If we thought there was any doubt as to the choice the people will make we should feel that the Almighty had conferred reasoning powers on man in order to destroy him.

## He Cannot Decline.

The Hon. Beriah Wilkins, of The Washington Post, in reply to The Constitution's suggestion that he be made the nominee of the democratic party, says: "Your candidate I cannot be." He puts his reply in the shape of a headline over an extract from The Constitution's article, and is no doubt of the opinion that this disposes of the matter.

But he is mistaken. Our suggestion is not so easily disposed of. It is an affair that grows like the "California moss" that our grandmothers made small beer of. The more it is turned around and examined the more attractive it appears, and though the Hon. Beriah Wilkins should decline a dozen times over and in his politest style, we shall feel it incumbent upon us to press what we know to be his claims on their naked merits. We owe him that much

and more for the seal which he has shown in behalf of the Atlanta exposition. In every possible way he has promoted the interests of that great enterprise.

That, of course, is a personal and local reason which gives zest to our support of Hon. Beriah Wilkins. It is no reason why he should be nominated, but it is one of the reasons why The Constitution should urge his claims. These claims are above and beyond local considerations. The Hon. Beriah Wilkins is not only a great editor—he is a good man. He is not only a good man—he is a democrat. He is not only a democrat—he is the most available democrat to be found in the country.

All other available candidates would have urged against them the arguments based on sectionalism. A southern man would not suit the east. An eastern man would not suit the south and west. Local pride spreads out into state pride, and then into sectionalism, and this development seems to be inseparable from the conditions, that exist in this country.

But sectionalism cannot urge any arguments against the Hon. Beriah Wilkins. He has his tenement and abode in neutral ground. He lives neither in the east, nor in the west, neither in the north nor in the south, but in the District of Columbia.

Living in this neutral territory, Hon. Beriah Wilkins has another advantage that is not possessed by any other public man who is likely to be a candidate. It usually happens that when our public men go to Washington they have to go through a course of acclimatization. They begin by conceiving a realizing sense of their own importance and frequently end by having a chronic case of the big head.

## The Outlook for China.

It is a difficult matter for us to understand the people of a country where, as some traveler has said, the roses have no fragrance and the women no petticoats, where the laborer has no Sabbath, and the magistrate has no sense of honor; where the needle points to the south, and the sign of being puzzled is to scratch the antipodes of the head; where the place of honor is on the left hand, and the seat of intellect is in the stomach; where to take off your hat is an insulting gesture and to wear white garments is to put yourself into mourning.

There are about 400,000,000 of these strange people in China, and despite the fact that their civilization antedates ours by thousands of years they now seem to be at a standstill, having reached a point beyond which progress is impossible, without a complete revolution in their methods. This revolution is apparently about to be inaugurated, and it will be brought about by China's forced acceptance of the harsh terms imposed by the victorious Japanese. A glance at Japan's demands will be of interest. They embrace the following:

1. Independence of Corea.
2. Cession of Formosa.
3. Cession of Liau-Tung promontory, including Port Arthur.
4. War indemnity.
5. Admission of machinery into China and permission to foreigners to establish factories.
6. Abolition of the likin tax and an extension of the system of transit passes for imports.
7. Opening of certain Chinese rivers to commerce, including Yangtze-Kiang to Chung King; Siang, from Hankow on the Yangtze to Siang-Tan-Kiang; Canton river to Ouhou, and Woosung and its canals as far as Hang-How.
8. Railway privileges and similar concessions to Japanese and foreign capitalists.

Seven of these conditions have been acceded to, but it is understood that the proposed cession of the promontory including Port Arthur is strongly objected to by the Chinese. The occupation of this territory by the Japanese would enable them to command important avenues leading to Peking, and would place them in a position of great advantage both from a commercial and a military point of view. If China under duress consents to part with Port Arthur and the Liau-Tung promontory she will probably make an effort to recover them as soon as she gets on a better war footing. To allow this territory to remain in the hands of a victorious enemy is almost equivalent to placing Peking within the range of hostile guns.

The other conditions are in the main reasonable. Corea should be independent, and the Japanese are not asking too much when they demand the cession of Formosa and the payment of a war indemnity. The modification of the likin tax will be in the interests of commerce, as this tax is, according to Johnson's cyclopaedia, a tax on imports, something like the French octroi, but more excessive and unreasonable. This country has for years endeavored to secure its modification, and Europe is equally interested in the change. The likin tax and transit duties, to quote Johnson's cyclopaedia, yielded in 1892 11,000,000 taels, while the other revenues were, land tax, 20,000,000 taels and 2,750,000 taels worth of rice; profits of salt monopoly, 9,000,000 taels; customs duties, 6,000,000 taels, native, and 23,200,000 taels, foreign; licenses, 2,000,000 taels. A tael, by the way, is about \$1.50.

The demand for the admission of machinery into China, the establishment of factories by foreigners, the opening of all the leading Chinese rivers and canals to outside commerce, and railway privileges and similar concessions to Japanese and foreign capitalists cannot fail to work great changes in China, and the effects will be so far-reaching as to concern every civilized country. When China yields to these innovations

she will emerge from her long night of sleep and sloth, and will begin a new existence. Perhaps the conditions which Japan imposes upon China will rejuvenate that old empire, wheel it into line with modern progress, and make it one of the most formidable nations on the globe.

Let us think about it for a moment. The Chinese are intellectual, ingenious and industrious. Wake them up with the whistle of the steam engine; and the shock of the dynamo; bring them in touch with the outside world; equip them with modern appliances, and make them familiar with the military and naval methods of Europe and the United States, and they will be a tremendous power. One generation under the new system will make China strong enough to hold her own against any nation, and it may be that she will then get more than even with Japan. The conditions imposed upon her in defeat are just what she most needs to fit her for a career of victory.

The American people are especially interested in the proposed changes in China's policy because these changes will cause 400,000,000 consumers to look to our markets for cotton goods, machinery and innumerable articles exported from this country. If China is to be forced into the adoption of progressive methods she will be one of our largest customers, and the Nicaragua canal will be needed more than ever to furnish cheap and rapid transit between the two countries. Japan's sword bids fair to accomplish more than our diplomacy, and all that we have to do is to drop peanut politics and make the most of our business opportunities.

Negroes North and South.  
Miss Susan B. Anthony completely answered many cranks in her part of the country when she said the other day that the negroes are subject to the same social discrimination in the north as in the south.

The Washington Post sums up the situation as follows:

We contend that the colored people are treated better at the south than at the north; that the southern people have no personal dislikes for them, no aversion or antipathy. But let that pass. Miss Anthony states the truth, if not all of it, when she says that the feeling is not so unfriendly in one section than in the other.

On the same line The New York Sun argues that as there are millions of negroes in the south it is not surprising that the whites should draw a distinctive color line and draw it sharply. This is done without any unfriendly feeling, and it is only what is done in the north where there are very few blacks. The Sun says:

The negroes at the north are compelled to keep by themselves socially. Usually they are obliged to live apart. Here in New York houses to which they are admitted are presented from obtaining white tenants. The admission of colored children to public schools is likely to make trouble everywhere throughout the north. The case at Rochester referred to by Miss Anthony, where a colored scholar was prevented from attending a school entertainment because of the prejudices of the white pupils, is only one instance out of many of the kind. The colored people are usually collected in churches by themselves. Prejudice against working in association with white men exists. The colored servants have to be kept apart. The colored man in a public office is no more tolerable by the whites of the north than by those of the south.

Hence all except a very small part of the negroes remain at the south. They prefer it, not merely because of its climate, and they are accustomed to its life, but also because the colored man in the north is a victim of injurious prejudice there than here.

This is a very fair presentation of the matter, and it should be very interesting reading for the agitators who abuse us for doing just what their own people are doing.

A Western Sand Storm.  
Eye witnesses who saw the sand storm in western Kansas and eastern Colorado last week give a vivid description of its work.

The sand wore off all the paint and varnish from the cars caught in the storm, and the car windows were scratched and ground as if by an emery wheel. Engines looked as if they had been buried for years. Men who ventured into the storm returned in a few minutes with their faces bleeding from countless cuts. At one little station the sand filled thirteen cars. There was actual danger that the twisting, driving sand would bore holes in the locomotive boilers. No living thing could stand before it many minutes.

One would think that this was a picture of some bleak and uninhabitable desert, but the country described is peopled by thousands of farmers who are struggling for existence there, when they could get cheap lands in the south and live comfortably here with less labor and with many of their present privations and hardships.

Why these people stick to their land of blizzards is a mystery.

Spanish Hatred of Americans.  
Advices from Cuba indicate the rapid growth of a very bitter feeling on the part of the Spaniards toward all Americans.

An American in Cuba is regarded with distrust by the ruling classes, and orders have been issued forbidding any native of this country to hold positions of trust on the island. Even the railroads are not allowed to employ them, and when a train hand is found to be an American he is promptly discharged. This hatred of the United States is caused by the fear that we have designs upon Cuba. Other foreigners are not obnoxious, and many of them hold positions under the interior government. The natives of the island do not share the prejudices of the Spaniards. They like Americans and are in favor of annexation if they cannot get rid of the rule of Spain in any other way.

Naturally, we must always expect insult and aggression from the Spaniards who come in contact with our citizens and our vessels in Cuban waters. How long this state of affairs will be endured by our government is an irritating question.

There is no hope of a change, and there will be no until the Spaniards some day go a little too far and excite such a storm of public indignation in this country that our government will

be forced to take prompt and vigorous action.

Within the course of a few weeks you will not hear any talk about "Mr. Cleveland as a bimetallic" from the cuckoos. They will receive a tip from the Reform Club.

By the time the next campaign opens there will be no party willing to straddle the silver question.

If ponderousness and pot metal could crush out the truth, The Macon Telegraph would be equal to the occasion.

The Reform Club of New York, headed by Charles S. Fairchild, is now boldly advocating gold monometallism. All the cuckoos will now follow suit.

Editor Godkin's "answers" to "Coin's Financial School" remind us of the remarks the little boy made when the bull ran over him.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The New York Evening Telegram inclines to the belief that Oscar Wilde is a lunatic. It says: "But these revelations are somewhat startling, and it will be better that the charges are proven, that even-handed justice requires a rigorous punishment. Indeed, no penalty can be too severe for an immoral and unprincipled man, the creator of the sort he is alleged to be. Pity is out of place and there is no such thing as charity or mercy. Better clean-handed murder than such a man's life."

And yet, of course, we hold ourselves in check for the moment, for the court has reached no decision. We have a right to hope that the charges have been exaggerated and that the end will be better than the beginning. We may not judge a man until his case is closed, and by a verdict of a jury is placed beyond the reach of controversy. But it is not Wilde alone who troubles the public conscience. There are rumors that others are implicated, and it is even averred that high society is honeycombed with names which immediately suggest the very serious, something to startle us. It is impossible to believe it, and yet the evidence is so strong that we are bewildered. What is the matter with our world? That we should be so stupid? What stuff are we made that we can demean ourselves after this fashion? The times must be out of joint, but what is there in the air, in our education, in our social system, in our public opinion, that has so radically put them out of joint? That is a matter for grave consideration not only for the individual, but for the nation as a whole. The question must be answered boldly, and the sooner the better."

Governor Hogg, of Texas, who is in New York just now, says that land in Texas is a gilt-edged investment at the present time. It can be bought for one-tenth of its actual value. When he was asked why he didn't buy it, he replied: "Well, there was a fellow in Texas who was offered a quarter of a section of fine land for \$100. He declined it, and the land was made. The man didn't have the boots."

"The criminal sensation of the week," says a San Francisco special of Sunday, "has been the extraordinary dual life led by three men in this city, who, when their hands run low, made train-robbing expeditions into the country. In this city they posed as young men of leisure, with a fad for bicycle riding. They utilized their wheels to escape from the scenes of their crime, and the police never suspected that the natty young fellows riding in Golden Gate park were murderers and train bandits for whom the country and city officers were looking."

The weather poet, Will Visscher, while in Atlanta, entered the office of a friend upon whose desk he saw the following sign: "Be brief. State your business pointedly. I am very busy." After contemplating the sign in silence for a few moments, the poet asked for a sheet of paper, whereon he wrote: "Be brief—state your business; Well, that is rather pointed. And heated to a virulence. But just a bit disappointed. If poetry is meant: For business with a poet Isn't worth a copper cent. In all their lives they show it!"

Mr. J. W. Hanlon, late of The Ocala Capitol, is in the city. Mr. Hanlon is well known in Georgia. He was for many years one of the most prominent editors in the state and conducted most successfully The Alabama Star and other bright weekly newspapers. Many of his productions are familiar to readers of The Constitution. Besides being an excellent writer, Mr. Hanlon is also a practical printer, whose work in this latter line is also highly appreciated by the craft.

## FROM GEORGIA SANCTIMS.

What is fame? The Augusta Evening Herald has the following: "One of the reporters—a very young man—met Captain Edge Eve the other day, and he said to him: 'I have a proposition for publication that General Butler had accepted the invitation to make the address in Augusta on Memorial Day.' 'What General Butler, captain?' 'What state is he from, captain?' 'It is needless to say that Captain Eve could not help himself. That any man in the south, especially a newspaper reporter, did not know who General Butler was was more than he could contemplate without expressing his indignant surprise. But the loyal heart of the captain went out to the loyal heart of the reporter, and he said: 'What state is he from, captain?' 'It is needless to say that Captain Eve could not help himself. That any man in the south, especially a newspaper reporter, did not know who General Butler was was more than he could contemplate without expressing his indignant surprise. 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## IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

**Minor Happenings of the Day in Court, Criminal, Social, Political, and Educational Circles in Atlanta.**

In Atlanta today—

**WEATHER:** Fair and warm.

**EVENTS:** Meeting of exposition board, 4:30 o'clock p. m.

Continuation Carr lunacy trial before Ordinary Calhoun, superior courtroom, 9 o'clock a. m.

Conclusion of trial of men accused of Worley hanging, United States court, 10 o'clock a. m.

Carnival meeting, exposition headquarters, 5 p. m.

**AMUSEMENTS:** Baseball, Atlanta and Tech team, Athletic park, 2:30 o'clock p. m.

"Lost in New York," the Grand, 8 o'clock p. m.

An entertainment will be given to-night at the Boulevard Methodist church by the Young Ladies' Auxiliary. It will be exceedingly pleasing and will consist of music, recitations, tableaux, etc.

The local orders of railway firemen are now preparing for the approaching union meeting which is to take place in Atlanta some time next month. The local committees are now hard at work arranging for the reception of the visitors who will arrive the first week in May.

The Pythian convalescence, which is set for Atlanta next month, is now making the members of the local committees some hard work. During the convention there will be some of the most prominent Pythians of the union in Atlanta while there will not be a city in the world which there is a Pythian that will not have a representative in Atlanta during the convention.

Mr. John H. Winder, general manager of the Seaboard Air-Line, is in Raleigh attending to business for the company.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway company has finished the work of repairing the bridges on the Rome railroad, which was purchased by it some time ago.

It is the intention of the Atlanta Consolidated to make a special run out to Ponce de Leon springs this summer when the weather grows warm and the place takes on the air of a suburban park. The work of beautifying the grounds surrounding the springs has been begun and this will be made one of the most delightful retreats about the city.

The work of enlarging the Markham house will be commenced within the next few weeks and it is the purpose of the proprietors to add a great many rooms to this popular hostelry.

Several bicycle clubs are being organized for the summer season and there is quite a deal of activity promised in cycling circles.

There is a great flow of tourists from Florida now and the hotels of Atlanta are doing a handsome business.

Grading on the electric line to the barracks by the Atlanta Consolidated street railway will be undertaken within the next few days and the line will be in operation sometime before the exposition opens.

Mr. L. W. Davis, one of the most promising young business men of Norfolk, Va., is in the city visiting Dr. Charles O. Tyner.

Mr. G. H. Grantham, of Dallas, Tex., is in the city staying at the Markham. Mr. Grantham is one of the leading capitalists of Dallas and is thinking of locating in Atlanta. Should he decide to locate Mr. Grantham will start a shoe factory enterprise in the city.

The fire on the old Monroe track night before last was a very small one. A bale of hay in a car made the bright blaze and the burning hay was thrown out before the car was even scorched. The entire loss will not amount to \$10. Chief Joyner and his men got to the fire by going up the railroad track. They were not long in extinguishing the blaze.

Today is Good Friday and is universally observed by the Christian world. About the sixth hour our Lord, nailed to the cross, was enveloped in darkness. At this hour the passion service begins. Hymns are sung, prayers are recited and the officiating clergyman makes a series of short addresses on the seven sayings of the dying Christ. The coronation terminates at 5 o'clock p. m. From beginning to end it is most solemn and beautiful. Although the Episcopal church is the only one of the Protestant denominations which uses the passion service, all denominations frequently attend it. The dean will conduct it at St. Philip's and the archdeacon at St. Luke's.

The interesting series of meetings at the Christian church continue with much interest and great good has been accomplished. Large audiences attend the meetings. There have been fifty-eight additions to the church since the service began. The subject for tonight is "How to Become a Christian." The ordinance of baptism will be administered at close of sermon.

**LELAND TO MANAGE THE KIMBALL.**

The Hotel is to Be Greatly Improved. Will Be Renovated and Redited.

Mr. Warren Leland has been engaged to manage the Kimball house for a year and will take charge of that elegant hostelry on September 1st.

The contract, which has been pending for some days, was closed yesterday morning. Mr. Leland left last night for New York. He will return to Atlanta in about a month, but will remain here only a short time. He will not take charge of the hotel until the time stated.

The securing of Mr. Leland to manage the Kimball will make little or no change in the present force of employees at the hotel. Mr. Hugh Porter, the present efficient manager, will be retained and will hold a position of great responsibility and involving as much careful work and good judgment as the place he now holds. Mr. Porter will be retained as buyer of the hotel and will manage the office and the general conduct of the hotel. The present efficient corps of clerks is to be retained.

The most important feature connected with the change is the vast improvement in the house which it involves. Mr. Leland announces that he will entirely redo the house from top to bottom. New carpets will be laid on every floor, the walls newly papered, the rooms brightened and refurnished and general improvements made. A huge steel frame skylight will be placed in the roof of the building to admit more light. The building will be as bright as day inside when the new skylight is put in place. The dining room is to be repainted and finished in new style. The entire house is to be made almost new and when the work of improvement is completed it will be one of the most elegant hotels in the city. Mr. Leland is determined that it shall be better in nothing. He has secured as manager for the new improvement the one of the finest hotel men in the United States.

**NO SHORTAGE ON WIENERS.**

The Wienerwurst Concession at the Exposition held to Busch & Co.

The hot, juicy, redolent wiener will be well represented at the exposition. There need be no fear on the score of wienerwurst. If there is anybody who intended to remain away from the exposition for fear of a shortage in wieners his decision may now be reversed with safety.

The wienerwurst concession was sold yesterday to H. F. Busch & Co., of Cincinnati. The concession was purchased for cash and cost the company \$5,000. They manufacture a superior article of wiener and will fairly flooded market with this dainty morsel. It is estimated that not less than 2,175,000 wieners will be sold in the exposition grounds.

## FOR WOMAN'S WORK

Mrs. Thompson Breaks Dirt for the Woman's Building.

A LARGE CROWD WAS PRESENT

The Fair President Makes a Brief Speech, and Begins the Work—Ceremonies Opened with Prayer.

Work on the first woman's building ever erected at an exposition in the south, a building which is to contain the first display of southern women's work, and which will represent the energy and patriotism of southern women, was appropriately begun yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, with ceremonies peculiarly fitting such an occasion.

The exercises partook of a quieter, more refined and delicate character than such as usually attend the formal beginning of the construction of a building. It was commenced with a quiet dignity and grace, characteristic of woman. There were no set speeches, no high-toned efforts at oratory, no pushing, surging throngs, no baying of brass bands, and no rush or hurry. The event was free from noise or pretense, and was carried out with a beautiful regard for the fitness of things.

It was an occasion of particular significance. It marked the beginning of a building which was to be the first devoted to the housing of woman's work and which was to contain woman's first bid for the prizes of the world's work.

The first ladies of Atlanta, ladies who

reign with grace and dignity in the drawing rooms, left their homes and drove out to the grounds to participate in the formal exercises. They lent their presence to the inauguration of the movement, and by their interest showed themselves to be believers in woman's independence in all those departments of activity fitted for her. They gave endorsement to the efforts of those women who are forced by the rigors of circumstance to labor, and evidenced a deep interest in the advancement and elevation of the sex.

Nearly two hundred people gathered at the site of the woman's building, which is just east of the plaza and just south of the main entrance. The audience represented the best element of the city's population. About one hundred ladies were present, having driven out in carriages to enjoy the occasion. The space about the building was dotted with carriages.

A resolution introduced in the woman's board Tuesday provided for the formal exercises. It provided for the commencement of the work by Mrs. Thompson.

Mrs. Thompson, the beautiful and popular president of the board, appeared on the scene about 9:20 o'clock. She found the spectators waiting. A number of workmen, their coats off, were in readiness to begin as soon as Mrs. Thompson struck the first blow.

The site had been broken by a number of trenches for gas and water main, and the ground was rather uneven. Mrs. Thompson was escorted to the point where the work was to commence by Mr. F. P. Helfner, who directed the construction of the building.

Mrs. Thompson formally commenced the exercises by a brief talk.

"I am pleased to find so many present," she said, "to witness the beginning of our work. It is evidence to us that you are

interested in what we are doing, and I am pleased to have this manifestation of your interest. We hardly expected that the Lord's prayer, which we are about to begin, would be so well represented."

Mrs. Thompson then called on Mrs. Little to lead in prayer. In an impressive voice Mrs. Little recited the Lord's prayer. At the close of the prayer Mrs. Thompson was handed a mason's trowel.

With the same ease and self-possession that she would display in the performance of the most commonplace thing, Mrs. Thompson took the trowel. She dipped it into a small bucket of mortar, placed it on a brick and with the skill and precision of a professional mason, she smoothed it over. It was the work of but a minute, and the crowd looked on with intense interest while it was being done. When it was finished

Mrs. Thompson stepped forward and thanked those present for their attendance and interest, and the impressive scene ended.

The crowd dispersed and the workmen picked up their tools and commenced their labor in good, hard earnest. Before the day was over they made a big showing on the grounds. Inside of a week they will have made much progress on the site in the way of leveling it and preparing it for the actual construction to begin.

Next Thursday afternoon a scene equally as interesting will be witnessed on the grounds. At 4:30 o'clock on that date the corner stone of the building will be laid with appropriate ceremonies. An elegant corner stone will be prepared in the meantime.

Several speeches will be made by prominent orators, and the occasion will be in every way a notable one.

## NEW YORK AT THE FAIR.

Governor Morton Recommends an Official State Commission.

Albany, N. Y., April 11.—Governor Morton sent the following special message to the legislature today:

"State of New York, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y., April 11.—To the Legislature: The governor of Georgia has addressed letters to the governors of the several states and territories, calling their attention to the Cotton States and International Exposition which is to be held at Atlanta, Ga., from September 18th to December 31, 1895, and inviting the states and territories to make exhibits of their resources and products and to send a liberal representation of their people. The scope of this exposition is neither sectional nor national, but is intended to be international also, having received the approval of congress to that end. The governments of Argentina, Paraguay, Guatemala, Venezuela, Chili, Nicaragua, Honduras, Bolivia, have already signified their intention to participate. Exhibits will be forwarded also from Australia, Italy, France, England and Germany. The correspondence which has been addressed to me as chief executive of this state, is transmitted herewith for your information.

"The state of New York is specially invited to go on heretofore of this opportunity for the display of her commercial and manufacturing interests and already many of her representative commercial and industrial firms and interests have been awarded space for their exhibits. The enterprise has been in course of preparation for many months past.

"In view of the great progress of industrial and commercial establishments, and activity in the south during the past few years, this movement on the part of her enterprising citizens is one to be especially commended. It is requested that state provide, officially, for representation by a commission with state headquarters at the fair.

"I submit the question of providing for such representation to the wisdom and discretion of the legislature, suggesting, however, that a reasonable sum of money be appropriated to cover the necessary expenses of such commission, consisting of men and women, as may seem proper to authorize. LEVI P. MOITON."

**GOING TO THE CONCLAVE.**

Many Atlantans Going to the Grand Conclave in Savannah.

The Knights Templars of Atlanta and Rome will leave this city at 4 o'clock on next Tuesday afternoon on a special train bound for Savannah.

The train will reach Macon about 7 o'clock Tuesday night, where the knights, ladies and their friends will take supper at the Lanier house and, leaving Macon at 8 o'clock, go on to Savannah. This train will run by the Southern railway to Everett City on the Florida Central and Peninsular road, thence to Savannah, and will return the same way, leaving Savannah about 9 o'clock on the night of Thursday, the 18th instant.

The regular convalescence of the Grand and Atlanta commanderies, to be held in the Masonic hall in the Chamber of Commerce building tonight, final arrangements will be made and sleeping car accommodations secured for the knights who contemplate going on this pilgrimage to the city by the sea.

From all indications it will be one of the largest convalescences ever held by the grand commandery of Georgia, and as the presiding officer of that body, viz: Right Eminent Sir Park Woodward, is a citizen of Atlanta, he will be accompanied by quite a large number who will be in attendance from here.

The handsome new uniforms of the two commanderies in Atlanta are arriving every day from the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Company, of Cincinnati, and up to date about sixty complete outfits have been received. The others will arrive in time for the members to take the trip to Savannah, and from all information gained there will be fifty or sixty of the knights from Atlanta alone, which, with those from Rome, will take at least three Pullman cars to accommodate them.

The session of the grand commandery will adjourn about noon on Thursday, the 18th instant, and at 4 o'clock on that afternoon Yasars temple of Music scholars will hold a special session, during which they will conduct a large number of "sons of the desert" across the hot sands. Yasars temple will take their handsome robes and uniforms to Savannah for this occasion, and it goes without saying there will be great pleasure in store for all who may attend. The shrine is not a Masonic institution, but is merely a social organization whose doors are closed to all persons unless they be Knights Templars or thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Masons in good standing.

**If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth.**

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures that awful swelling of the face, and the child is comfortable and the mother is relieved. It is the best remedy for all the ailments of infants.

## BROKE OUT AFRESH

Warfare Among the Police Commissioners Renewed Yesterday.

JUMPED INTO ANOTHER DEADLOCK

Harsh Words Were Spoken and Feeling Was at Fever Heat.

CLASH BETWEEN CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF

Chairman Johnson Claims That He Has the Right to Appoint, While Chief Connolly Says He Has the Authority.

The board of police commissioners met yesterday afternoon, struck a strong deadlock again and adjourned in an uproarious wrangle.

The old sore broke out afresh. The two factions aligned themselves once more in solid rank and came together with a crash that almost rivalled the exciting scene before the memorable compromise that put Commissioner George Johnson in the chair was agreed upon.

Intense feeling that could scarcely be controlled showed itself at the session yesterday, bitter words were bantered and the official relation of the two sides is again strained to the utmost.

Johnson, King, Brotherton and English, Venable, Brannan—that's the way it stood. Where will it end? Captain English, with a most emphatic expletive, said that he wouldn't serve on a board where one man could control three.

"The sooner," he added, "we break up the board the better."

The deadlock was brought on by an attempt to elect a station house keeper, for which the session had been called. Chairman Johnson, Mayor King and Captain Brotherton wanted one officer to go in, while the other three commissioners stuck to another man. They balloted ten times with no result. A compromise was proposed. It was not satisfactory. The board adjourned.

Then the big clash came. Chief Connolly had already appointed an officer to fill the vacancy until a station house keeper could be elected. It was the same man balloted for by the English faction. Chairman Johnson said that according to the rules adopted by the board, the power to appoint men in cases of emergency rested solely with him, and that he intended to put in his man.

General confusion resulted. It was contended that Chairman Johnson had no right to appoint without the ratification of the board.

"I'll not be dictated to," said Chairman Johnson. "I stand by the law here, but this board of commissioners said should control them. This is an emergency and the right to detail officers is given to the chairman."

This was disputed by Mr. Venable, and a spirited colloquy followed that resulted in the understanding that the matter would be referred to the city attorney.

So Judge Anderson was consulted by Chairman Johnson. The rules of the board were read and his decision has been rendered in favor of Chairman Johnson, giving him the right to appoint.

The chairman has named Patrolman W. H. Turner, the officer voted for by his side, to fill the place of station house keeper until one can be elected by the board.

**The Board Called to Order.**

The meeting of the commissioners had been called for 3 o'clock, and a few minutes before that hour Mr. Johnson and Commissioner Brannan came up the steps and stopped for a friendly chat in the office of Chief Connolly. Mr. Venable came in a few minutes later and Mayor King followed close behind. Captain English arrived on time, but Commissioner Brotherton was a few minutes late.

"It used to be," remarked Mr. Venable pleasantly, "that you were a minute man."

"Missed my car," replied Captain Brotherton. "Couldn't get in any earlier."

There was no sign of the approaching storm among the men. Everything was placid, and the smiles and nods with the impression that harmony was certain. It was a sweet illusion, and no one thought when Chairman Johnson took the gavel that anything bordering on a row was imminent.

But the row was there. It began quietly, increased as it went and ended up in a way that surprised all.

**Dr. Foute's Resignation Read.**

When the board was called to order Chief Connolly handed the chairman the resignation of Dr. W. B. Foute, who because of his election to the office of justice of the peace, wished to sever his connection with the police department.

In his resignation Dr. Foute thanked the commissioners for their kindness to him during his long years of service. He explained his reason for leaving the force.

His resignation was accepted unanimously, but there was a general expression of regret that such a good man should go.

**Mayor King Nominates Turner.**

As soon as the resignation was accepted Mayor King arose from his seat at the head of the table and proposed the name of Patrolman Turner to take the place.

"I think that Mr. Turner is a good man," he said. "I believe that I placed his name in nomination at the former election, but that he did not receive enough votes to elect. I wish to place his name before you again, as I think that he will fill the position with credit."

The name of Turner was received with looks of inquiry from the English faction. However, it appeared that it met with general approval and Chairman Johnson was about to put the vote when Mr. English, who was lounging comfortably in a big arm chair, said that he thought Officer Carley was a good man for station house keeper.

"Do you place his name in nomination?" asked Chairman Johnson.

"Yes, I'll put him up. I look upon him as an efficient officer and I think that he is fitted for holding the place of station house keeper admirably."

**Their Records Examined.**

The commissioners discussed for a while the records and characteristics of the two men. Chief Connolly was asked about Carley. He said that the officer was at present serving as a station house keeper. It was his duty now to look after the station house, to see to the buying of all goods, to the weighing of food for the stock and to account for all goods that came in or went out from the department.

"It would save us about \$3 a month," added Chief Connolly, "to put Carley in that place. I could take one of the officers from the engineer's room and let him attend to the duties of station house keeper."

summer there is no need to have more than one man in the engineer's room."

"Could Carley do the duties of station house keeper?" one of the commissioners asked the chief.

"Yes, sir, I have had him frequently detailed to that place when the regular officers would be away, and he always filled it satisfactorily. I have no doubt but that he could do all that was required of him."

Captain Brotherton suggested that if there was no need for a station house keeper that Carley be put out on the streets as a patrolman, and that Turner be put in. He was informed that Carley was not a strong man and that it would be impossible for him to take the streets again.

"Turner, I think, will do for the place. He has plenty of sense and is well informed," put in Mayor King.

Chief Connolly was asked to find the vote of election of both men to the force. He returned from his office and reported that Carley had been on the force since 1881 and that Turner was elected in 1882.

**A Tie-Up at the Start.**

There were no other nominations and Secretary Brannan was asked to call over the roll.

He called the names quickly. Commissioners Johnson, King and Brotherton voted for Officer Turner, while the other three favored Officer Carley.

It dawned upon the board that another deadlock was imminent. It was an unexpected rest to the board, and fully trust smile around the big table. Commissioner Brannan called for the vote again. There was no change in the result.

The unsuccessful officer, Mr. Venable, said: "I think that we should reach some conclusion. I have no objection in the world to Turner. I know him and think he is the better man. He is capable, too, to take this place, but I really think that we should give preference to the officer who has served for the longest term."

Carley has been on the force for 14 years, whereas Turner is a recent addition. That is why I favor the old man."

That was also the position of Captain English. He said that he thought that men should be promoted according to their length of service. He was not bound to fill the office with credit.

"I know Turner. I have no objection to him personally. For a number of years he has worked with me, and did good work. I found him always to be reliable and fully trustworthy. But that is not the question now with me. Here is a man who has served since 1881 who is to be put back for an officer who has only been on the force two years. I think that is wrong in principle."

The vote was taken again with the same result. It was apparent to all that the deadlock was not going to be broken and that there was no hope for a settlement unless a compromise could be effected.

So the names of other officers were mentioned. Patrolman Mercer, Officer Tyser, Officer Holcombe and Patrolman Jesse Jordan were all mentioned. There was no radical objection to any of these, but it seemed as if the members had decided to stick to the men whom they had voted for at first. At one time it looked as if a vote would be taken on the names of Officers Tyser and Jordan.

**The Board Adjourns.**

Other ballots were taken, but the commissioners stuck to their men and it was clear that there was no hope of breaking the deadlock. Mr. Venable proposed that they adjourn. It was not his purpose to remain there during the night. So the vote was taken and the board was declared adjourned without an election being had.

It was after the deadlock and after the adjournment of the board that the furious scenes took place. Up to that time, although each man was determined, there had been no harsh words. It was a place of disagreement more than a pronounced split. But the scenes that followed surprised the commissioners themselves.

The absence of Dr. Foute, Chief Connolly had detailed Carley to act as station house keeper. He had informed Carley that he would serve in that place until the commissioners elected a man.

When the board adjourned the appointment of a temporary station house keeper occurred to Chairman Johnson also. He called Chief Connolly and instructed him to detail Turner until a regular officer could be elected by the commissioners.

"But I have already appointed a man," said the chief. "It has always been the custom with me to fill a vacancy caused as this one has been."

"You had not the right to appoint a man in this case until the meeting of the board," put in Chairman Johnson. "The appointment of a man in cases of this kind belongs solely to the chairman of the board."

**Johnson Quotes the Law.**

Commissioner Venable said that he did not think the chairman had the authority to appoint. This was with the chief of police and Captain Connolly had acted right.

"But I've got the law on my side. Here is the very paragraph that gives me this power. I don't want to appoint anybody. All I wish is to see that the laws which have been laid down for the board shall be carried out."

"I have it here. It is in this book," continued Mr. Johnson, reading. "It says: 'The chairman is the chief executive officer of the board. It is his duty to require the officers of the department to rigidly enforce the criminal laws of the state, ordinances of the city and rules governing this department. When the board is not in session he shall represent them on all matters and emergencies that shall arise where the same is not fully provided for in the rules governing the police department, and his action shall stand, as a rule or order, until the next meeting of the board, at which time the same shall be ratified by a majority of the board.'"

"That is the rule that we adopted," said Mr. Johnson, "and it was adopted by the city council. I shall stick up to them as far as I know how."

The commissioners had walked from their room into the office of Chief Connolly, where they were heated scenes.

Captain Brotherton had started home, but he was called back by Chairman Johnson, who proposed that the board have another meeting and settle the matter in some way.

"I want an explanation of this rule," said the chairman. "If the law is not right, it should be repealed at once, and we should get to work now to fix the rules for our government right."

"I shall object," said Mr. Venable, "for you to sign on or off anybody until the majority of the board authorizes such an action. I wrote that law. I know what it means. It doesn't mean for you to take any such action on this. You have not the authority to appoint any one unless that is ratified by the board."

"I must say," put in Captain English,

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY

"that I think it would be very impolitic in you, Mr. Johnson, to take any such action as this you propose."

"Here is the question," spoke up Captain Brotherton, who up to that time had remained quiet. "Here is the question. Who shall have the authority—the chief or the chairman, which?"

Thus the talk went on. It became hotter. Opinions were bantered rapidly.

**The Spot Continues.**

Mayor King said that he did not think that Chief Connolly had the right to appoint a station house keeper until the meeting of the commissioners had been held. The chief had made the appointment during the morning and it was clearly wrong.

This was the only point upon which there was a general concurrence. Chairman Johnson was standing on one side of the room talking over the right that was given him in the rule book.

"You have not the right to appoint," said Captain English, addressing him. "I contend and I stake a hundred dollars cash down that no member of this board has the right to appoint anybody without the consent of the full board. If you say that you have the right to detail a man you may as well claim that you can undermine the make-up of all the police and say who the men are that shall fill the other minor places on the force. That is all wrong."

Things waxed warm. The commissioners sat argued. Captain English turned to leave the room impatiently. He used an emphatic word and said that the board had best break up.

"If this rule shall be carried out," he said, "the sooner we break up the board, the better."

With this Captain English quitted the place.

The others remained for some time. It was finally decided that the matter should be referred to Judge Anderson.

Consulted the City Attorney.

Chairman Johnson went at once to call on Judge Anderson. After looking over







## DOCTORS DISAGREE.

Experts as to Carr's Insanity Stand Thoroughly Divided.

DR. POWELL SAYS CARR IS INSANE

Dr. J. B. Baird Is Confident That He Is Feigning.

THE QUEER EXPERIENCE OF A WITNESS

Mrs. M. E. Hicken Was Brought from Jail To Testify—The State Is Introducing Evidence.

Alex Carr, condemned murderer and once sentenced to hang, is now on trial again for his life.

The specific issue is lunacy and the progress is toward determining whether or not Carr is insane at the present time. The testimony of yesterday, among the experts—the physicians summoned for the state and the defense—leaves this issue very much in the balance. The question has become almost a lottery.

Five well-known physicians—Dr. J. B. Baird, Dr. J. S. Todd, Dr. W. C. Jamison, Dr. J. J. Knott and Dr. H. F. Harris—testified yesterday for the state, and according to the testimony of these witnesses Carr is playing a shrewd game and is feigning with wonderful precision the actions of a person of unsound mind.

On the other hand five competent physicians testify with emphatic positiveness that Alex Carr is in that last stage of insanity—dementia. These physicians are Dr. T. S. Powell, Dr. H. F. Scott, Dr. J. McPherson, Dr. C. D. Smith and Dr. T. B. Hubbard, summoned by the attorneys of Carr, they take their view of the case after a thorough and conscientious investigation of the circumstances surrounding Carr's apparent dementia.

It is almost an exemplification of six one way and a half a dozen the other. In scientific terms and in individual fashions that sound logical to the individual mind, the ten physicians testified as to Carr's actual condition. Each one laid the basis of his deductions and stated specifically the facts which brought him to his different conclusions. The testimony of the doctors was a battle royal, shrewd experts.

Ordinary Calhoun is testifying with time. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning he called court to order and held a session of four hours. At 2:30 o'clock promptly court was reconvened and until 6 o'clock the witnesses were introduced and testimony read from the reports of the murder trial. Messrs. Arnold &amp; Arnold, attorneys for Alex Carr, introduced the testimony of Carr to establish their contention that Carr has been crazy, on a small scale, all his life and that the insanity he possesses is the result of hereditary influence. A number of witnesses testified as to his lack of memory and hallucinations and it was developed through two witnesses that he had a hobby for buying pills and an overwhelming desire to hammer nails into posts.

The Status of the Case. When Carr was put on trial for the murder of Captain King, his attorneys entered the plea of "not guilty." There was no interposing plea of insanity.

Clever criminal lawyers like the Messrs. Arnold needed no coaching in such a matter. It was put upon the state to prove that the man was guilty of murder and it is necessary that a man be of sane mind. The issue that was involved, collaterally, with that of murder was insanity. It was a question as to whether or not Carr was sane at the time of the firing of the shot. When he was found guilty he still had three courses left open to him. One was to have a trial before the ordinary on the issue of present insanity. This is the case that is now in progress before Ordinary Calhoun. The second was trial by a special jury selected from members of the grand jury to determine whether or not Carr was insane at the time of the killing. The third was by application to the governor.

If it should be decided that Carr is insane at the present time, it simply sends him to the lunatic asylum until he recovers or dies. If he recovers the sentence of death still hangs over him and it would be the duty of the court to sentence him. The trial by the special jury from the grand jury would dispose of the issue finally and leave the matter with the governor.

No Time Lost on the Jury.

As soon as Ordinary Calhoun called court to order the following jury was impaneled: Dr. F. W. McRae, foreman; H. L. Atwater, Alexander Dittler, C. G. Eckford, Robert Schmidt, S. E. M. Roberts, Isaac Daniel, W. A. Hester, A. H. Sturges, W. A. Fuller, C. C. Davis and Mr. Mauch. Fred B. Law and W. F. Parkhurst were called but were excused. Messrs. Davis and Schmidt taking their places. Ordinary Calhoun asked of the jurors whether or not they were related to any of the parties and whether they were prejudiced. Mr. Law, who was excused, stated that he was not prejudiced as to the individual on trial, but that he was opposed to a lunacy trial that followed the finding of guilty of murder. Mr. Robert Schmidt took his place. The jurors were sworn and then signed their oaths. The witnesses for both sides were called and Dr. T. S. Powell was placed upon the stand by Colonel Arnold for Carr.

Brought on Objections.

Dr. Powell, in answer to the questions, stated that he was a physician and had practiced forty-eight years. He stated that insanity was frequently attributable to heredity. If a father or mother is deranged, it is less likely to appear in the children than if it was an uncle or an aunt. Dr. Powell stated that he had visited Carr and had examined him as thoroughly as possible under the circumstances.

"What is his condition now?" asked Mr. Reuben Arnold of the witness. Captain Ellis, for the state, objected. He thought that that was a question for discussion from a standpoint of what occurred before the trial for murder. Captain Ellis urged that a jury of twelve, with all the light possible, had found Carr to be sane and that the present finding was a matter for after development.

Judge Anderson spoke on the same line. Mr. Reuben Arnold declared that the matter for consideration before the jury in the murder trial had been simply whether or not Carr was insane at the time of the killing. That he might have been insane before the killing and then become sane, but he was sane just for the instant of the killing he was guilty. Mr. Arnold thought that everything bearing upon Carr's present condition should be brought up.

Ordinary Calhoun agreed with Mr. Arnold, and Dr. Powell answered the question, stating that he believed Carr to be insane.

"He has the symptoms which make up the term mania and also dementia. He had one or two symptoms of feigning." On the cross-examination Dr. Powell stated that one was that Carr would not show his tongue. Dr. Powell was asked if the fact that Carr remained in the same posture all the time might not be taken as evidence that he had some self-control. He replied that that might be taken as evidence that he was feigning, but that it was his opinion based upon the authority given by scientific works, that Carr was insane.

Dr. C. D. Smith was the next witness for Carr. He stated that he had practiced for forty-seven years. He was asked to give his opinion of Carr's condition. "I visited Carr in his cell," said Dr. Smith, "and found that he was suffering

from mental aberration or alienation of the mind. His respiration was thirty-five and his pulse was 100. He is insane." On the cross-examination Dr. Smith stated that he could not agree with Dr. Powell as to the feigning by Carr. He thought that the shape of the head indicated a weak mind.

Three More Experts Testify.

Dr. J. McPherson, Dr. C. D. Smith and Dr. T. B. Hubbard, the next witnesses, were of the opinion that Carr was insane. He said that on the first examination Carr indulged in mental vagaries and talked wondrously of white-eagles and snakes. He said that Carr's pulse was various, going from 110 to 80 upon one occasion.

Dr. H. F. Scott testified to the same effect as did Dr. T. B. Hubbard, both stating that they believed Carr to be insane. Practical-Personal Demonstrations.

The next witness was a character. His name was Taylor Carr and he stated that he was Alex Carr's cousin. Taylor knew absolutely nothing about his cousin. In fact, it was evident from the questions asked by Mr. Arnold that Taylor was put upon the stand to serve as an object lesson to the jury. He was to be the practical and personal demonstration of insanity, or weak-mindedness in a collateral branch.

Taylor took the whole affair good naturedly. It was plainly evident that he knew what was wanted of him. He looked forward in his answers to all questions asked him. His testimony, as brought out by Mr. Arnold, was humorous. Taylor never smiled, however. He exhibited no emotion, but he was a perfect mimic.

"What is your name?" "Taylor Carr." "What is your trade?" "Umbrella fixing." "Who was your father?" "Allen Carr." "Are you a cousin to Alex Carr?" "Yes."

That ended the direct examination. It was several moments before the situation was fairly grasped by the audience. The incident was decidedly smile-provoking.

"Are you a good hand at umbrella mending?" asked the solicitor. "Pretty good," said Carr. "Are you married?" "I was married." "Come down," said Solicitor Hill, and Taylor Carr walked to his seat unmoved by the mirth his questioning had evoked.

Dr. Snider was the next witness. He testified that he knew Alex Carr some time ago, and stated that Carr had a hobby for pills.

"He'd buy two boxes a day," said the witness, "but I don't know that he took them all." Dr. Snider explained that he did not believe that Carr had full voluntary control of himself. Dr. Snider also stated that Carr had become possessed of that popular delusion that China was underfoot and wanted to blast his way to the orient.

Carr's Father Testifies.

B. F. Carr, the father of Alex Carr, was the next witness. He testified that Alex had always been rather queer and had tried to invent a pump which nobody could understand and which would not work. He also testified that Carr was eccentric and that one daughter was insane at times, while there was an aunt of Alex's in the asylum. Witness also told how his father was a queer fellow and a habit of getting lost in the woods and of boring holes in logs and putting his money in them.

Three Witnesses on the Same Line.

Captain Biddell testified that he knew the brother of B. F. Carr and that the brother was an eccentric and weak-minded man and was called the fool. He said that Allen sold \$2,000 worth of negroes for \$250.

William Carr testified that he was in Alabama with Alex and that Alex was weak-minded and at times was not himself. This was a number of years ago.

Jones Osborn, husband of one of B. F. Carr's daughters, testified that his wife was weak-minded and was at times virtually insane. He also said that Alex was not sane.

At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness court adjourned until 2:30 o'clock.

The Afternoon Session.

On the stroke of the clock the hearing of the Carr case was resumed at 2:30 o'clock. Alex Carr was placed in a chair before the jury. Every member began to watch him. It was impossible from the way he held his head for him to see what the jurors were doing, but he moved uneasily in his chair. To all outward appearances he was an insane man.

Mr. Loftis thought that Carr was weak minded. Mr. Gholston thought that Alex Carr was weak minded and that he believed Carr to be insane. Just as a number of incidents regarding Alex Carr. He said that he roomed with Carr several months and that Carr would wake him by getting out of bed and bawling out like a fiend, once foreman for the Southern box factory, testified that Alex Carr was a peculiar fellow. That he called twenty-five times where he should have nailed only twelve or sixteen.

R. S. Gibson didn't believe Carr was strong minded, and gave several occurrences as demonstrations. W. A. Bradley, for the state, testified that Carr was insane. He said that he had seen him twice a day for three months and could detect no change except for the worse.

Had a Harrowing Experience.

John Victor Johnson, an upholsterer, was the next witness. He told an interesting and thrilling story of a night in an overcrowded cell with Carr as one of his fellow prisoners. He said that Carr would not sleep. Carr was in the cell and I had to sleep on the floor partly under his bed. I couldn't sleep at all. Alex Carr would lie in bed in the daytime and at night he would sit on the foot of the bed and look down on me all the time. I was scared and it was enough to scare anybody.

Three Witnesses Testify.

Mr. Burger, of Curran street, testified that nine years ago Alex Carr had tried to feed wheat into a threshing machine and was so reckless that he could not be trusted with it. He always believed that Alex was not very strong minded. Mr. Rice, of Bellwood, testified that he had known Carr ever since boyhood and that he believed Carr to be insane. At this juncture the attorneys for Carr asked that Mrs. M. E. Hicken be sent for. As she was in jail a bailiff was dispatched for her.

Testimony from the Last Trial.

While a bailiff went for Mrs. Hicken Mr. Lowry Arnold read the testimony of Colonel Wimpy which was given on the trial for murder. Colonel Wimpy gave several incidents which he believed indicated clearly that Carr was not in his right mind. In this testimony the colonel stated that Captain King told him that he had cured Carr and that Carr was coward.

Mrs. M. E. Hicken Testifies.

Mrs. M. E. Hicken was announced at this point. She wore a smart gown of light material, indicative of Easter, and a black waist with a collar of lace. Black gloves and a fashionable hat completed the costume. She carried in one hand a large bunch of violets. Mrs. Hicken gave it as her opinion that Carr was crazy. She said that when there was a fire in the jail a few days ago every one was excited, and that she watched Carr. She stated that Carr did not move, though the fire was near his cell. She also stated that he frequently watched Carr from time to time to see if she could detect evidences of feigning.

On the cross-examination she was asked

why she watched him, and replied, "curiosity." "I didn't know women had any curiosity," ventured the solicitor. "I thought it was their besetting sin," replied the witness.

Tore a Dog in Two.

The testimony of the next three witnesses was read. Mrs. L. Eddleman simply testified that Carr had boarded with her and was weak minded and peculiar.

Mrs. L. B. Sibley told about Carr tearing up clothes and told of how upon one occasion he tore a small dog in two. G. G. Welch's testimony related to Carr's having sandpapered a grindstone because he was told to do so by a man he believed to be a superior. In the cross-examination he replied that he didn't know which was the bigger fool—the man who gave the order or the one who obeyed it.

Messrs. Arnold announced that they rested at this point.

Experts for the State.

Dr. J. J. Knott, for the state, testified that he believed Carr was feigning, and that his acts contradicted the mental condition he had assumed. Rapid respiration was voluntary and brought on an acceleration of the pulse.

Dr. J. S. Todd, Dr. W. C. Jamison and Dr. H. F. Harris testified to the same effect.

Dr. J. B. Baird's Testimony.

Dr. Baird was the next witness and told how he had visited Carr and had visited him again Wednesday. "In the first place," said Dr. Baird, "his appearance indicates that he is insane. There are three kinds of insanity—mania, melancholia and dementia."

Dr. Baird then took up each of these classes and elaborated on their practices. "I found," said Dr. Baird, "from my examination and from what I could learn from the attendants that Carr's perceptive faculties are intact and that his tastes, tastes and feels as a sane person."

He is susceptible to emotion. This was evidenced by an appreciation or show of feeling. This was shown when he was told how he had visited Carr and how we desired to do only justice and how sad his condition was, no matter whether he was feigning or not, tears came into his eyes.

"When I was listening to his breathing I asked him to draw a long breath. He complied involuntarily. We went with him from one cell to another. There was a bed in the room, but when the jailer asked him to sit in a chair he did so, and when he was asked to change his seat that the light would fall on him he complied. He has selected his line of conduct and is carrying it out with surprising correctness. He has volition and judgment and his brain is in a state of integrity."

"The only peculiarities and persistent symptom is his refusal to talk. I know he can talk, for I have heard him. He refuses to let you look into his face. A person suffering from dementia would not object."

At the conclusion of Dr. Baird's testimony, in which he stated he believed Carr was feigning, court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

HOTEL UNDER WAY.

Veneables Start Laborers at Work Digging the Foundations.

The pick and the shovel started the erection of the fine granite hotel the Veneable brothers are to build on the old capitol lot yesterday morning.

With the rising of the sun a half dozen hands armed with shovels, wheelbarrows and picks dropped into the hole in the ground that was once the basement of the old building and went to work preparing for the erection of the new granite building, a building which shall be one of the grandest and most attractive the south has ever seen.

Load after load of dirt was removed from the old excavation during the day and when the night came the place looked very little like it looked in the morning. Mr. Dick Clark, who has been with the Veneables for several years, was in charge of the hands and directed the work during the day. This morning he will have an increased force at work and during the rest of the present week the excavating will be continued.

Monday morning work will be actively begun upon the building, and before the forenoon is half over more than a carload of granite will be on the ground ready to be handled by the workmen. The building will not be put out to contract but will be done by the Veneable brothers who will give the work as it progresses their personal supervision. The various departments of the work will have foremen who will be carefully selected by the owners and who will be looked after by the superintendent of construction.

During the rest of the week the gang of hands will be kept busy making way for the big square that will be put to work on Monday morning when the granite comes in. The plans for the building will be in the hands of the architect during the entire course of the work and when the hotel is completed it will be found to be one of the most magnificent structures in the south. Work will be pushed along at a rapid rate and a view of having the new hotel ready for occupancy in the near future.

In order to do that, however, it will be necessary to work day and night. The Veneables will do after the work gets under headway. Just as soon as the walls of the building reach a point where an electric light can be used the superintendent will have the lights on and the work will be pushed along at night just as in daytime. The superintendent is now selecting foremen for both the night and the day forces and says that the building will not only be the most solid in the south but that it will be the most rapidly constructed building known in this section of the state.

FLOWERS IN FAIR HANDS.

Easter Lilies, Roses, Violets, Orchids, Lolly-Pops and Girls Galore!

The ladies who have in charge the work of presenting a gorgeous array of lovely displays of interest to their sex at the Cotton States and International exposition have done many things to raise money for the work. Their latest enterprise is to send many beautiful young women of Atlanta into the flower lands of the city and make of them for one sweet day saleswomen to hand out to the throng of eager customers all manner of flowers that are to be found in the lovely gardens of the Brookwood Floral Company.

The company has granted the ladies of the board of management of the ladies' department of the exposition 50 per cent of all sales that are made at the flower store of the company next Saturday. Accordingly the following committee of young women has been assigned the work of taking charge of the Brookwood Floral Company's store in the Kimball house block Saturday: Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, Miss Julia Wilkins, Miss Salda Williams, Miss Lucy Peck, Miss Alice May Wing, Miss Mildred Cabanis and others.

These will be four at the flower store all Saturday and will sell flowers for the ladies of the exposition. It is expected that the flower traffic that day will be simply stunning to the market.

Shut Down Because of a Strike. Lowell, Mass., April 11.—The Sterling woolen mills were shut down today because of a strike of spinners, about seventy-five in number, for an advance in wages. The workers were recently given a restoration of the 10 per cent reduction of last fall and a 5 per cent additional. The spinners demanded a similar advance, and being refused, struck this morning.

## HARRY HILL WANTS A PARDON.

His Health Is Still Bad He Says—Anxious To Get Out.

Strange stories come from the lumber camps of south Georgia where Harry Hill and Lord Beresford are doing work in the name of the Georgia penitentiary.

It is told that the erstwhile gay and festive Mr. Hill is suffering from the uncomfortable sensation of a cutaneous affliction which impudently demands now and then a little scratching.

Well, Harry is having his share of it just now down in the wilds of the lumber district, and even the wild violets that bloom abundantly through the pine forests, waiting their fragrance on the same breeze that makes the pines sigh their sweet lullaby, cannot soothe the aesthete in his unromantic affliction.

So impatient has it made him with the harness of his stripes, wearing with a smart upon the shoulders formerly familiar only with the finest broadcloth, that he has been urging another movement looking to a pardon from the governor of the state.

This movement, following so closely upon the heels of the application so recently received by Hill, was expected to have been nipped in the bud even as the Georgia orange blossom is nipped by a lingering thimbleful of frost that seeks a friendly domicile in the crevices of pines.

Governor Atkinson, in reply to a letter within the past few days asking for a pardon of Mr. Hill, it is said did not gush with any fond sentiment of sympathy for the man in stripes, even after hearing that he is taxed with the occasional exercise of scratching.

This is what the governor of Georgia without any reserve said to the application for Harry Hill's pardon.

"Years of March 20th, asking for executive clemency for Harry Hill, has been before me time and again and was then passed upon. After a careful examination of facts I decided that it was not wise to justify the exercise on my part of executive clemency."

"In my opinion, if Mr. Hill will take hold and do his duty, he will be in the position in which he is placed, his physical condition will be better. Very truly yours, W. A. KINSMAN, Governor."

His Chances Are Slim.

It is a reasonable presumption to say that the chances of Harry Hill are slight to the point of penitentiary just yet.

The letter from the governor seems to indicate this to a reasonable extent. He doesn't seem to be taking much stock in the second petition for Harry Hill's pardon. The first petition, which was followed by a second, was followed by a third, and a fourth, and a fifth, and a sixth, and a seventh, and an eighth, and a ninth, and a tenth, and an eleventh, and a twelfth, and a thirteenth, and a fourteenth, and a fifteenth, and a sixteenth, and a seventeenth, and an eighteenth, and a nineteenth, and a twentieth, and a twenty-first, and a twenty-second, and a twenty-third, and a twenty-fourth, and a twenty-fifth, and a twenty-sixth, and a twenty-seventh, and a twenty-eighth, and a twenty-ninth, and a thirtieth, and a thirty-first, and a thirty-second, and a thirty-third, and a thirty-fourth, and a thirty-fifth, and a thirty-sixth, and a thirty-seventh, and a thirty-eighth, and a thirty-ninth, and a fortieth, and a forty-first, and a forty-second, and a forty-third, and a forty-fourth, and a forty-fifth, and a forty-sixth, and a forty-seventh, and a forty-eighth, and a forty-ninth, and a fiftieth, and a fifty-first, and a fifty-second, and a fifty-third, 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## Society

Stationery, Monograms, Weddings, Invitations and Visiting Cards engraved at lowest prices. No delay; work done by skilled workmen in our establishment. Send for samples and prices. J. P. Stevens & Co., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall street.

club.....club  
club.....club

## "canadian club"

whisky—there are, also, all sorts of whiskies, the best is canadian club. It is being imitated—that's natural—all good things are imitated—trade on other people's brains as it were—don't be deceived by something "just as good"—examine the label carefully—

bluthenthal "b. & b." & bickart.

big whisky house. atlanta. tel. no. 378.

## Potts-Thompson

LIQUOR COMPANY,

## WHOLESALE!

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Our best and oldest Ryes are Q-Club, Monogram, Mt. Vernon, Imperial Cabinet, Pennsylvania Rye, Old Centennial, and ten-year-old Bourbons are Old Rippey, Jas. E. Pepper, McBrayer, Old Crow and others. Corn Whisky—"Stone Mountain"—our own brand and make.

'PHONE 48.

## OPIUM

Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

**Doctors Say;**  
Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.  
**The Secret of Health.**  
The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.  
**Tutt's Liver Pills**  
Cure all Liver Troubles.

## SICK HEADACHE

**CARTER'S**  
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.  
They regulate the bowels and prevent constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.  
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.  
Beware of Imitations and Too Cheaply Made.  
Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-S.

S. W. BEACH, Secretary and Treasurer.  
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The Atlanta Plumbing Co.  
Phone 102.  
Contractors of Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.  
22 Lloyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANT  
A New Suit This Spring?  
**SATZKY,**  
Merchant Tailor, 11 E. Alabama Street.  
Come. Try on. Test.

## TO COME UP MONDAY KEPT IT A SECRET.

The Proposition To Issue Bonds Will Be Decided by Council.

COUNCIL SEEMS TO BE UNANIMOUS

There May Be a Special Registration for the Election—What Mr. Hendrix Has to Say on the Subject.

The election to decide whether there shall be an issue of \$100,000 of bonds, the money to be used in the completion of the Boys' High school and in sinking new water mains in sections of the city where there is now no water supply, is a certainty.

Since the finance committee of the council, through its chairman, Hon. Hugh T. Inman, gave its unqualified endorsement to the bonds the people who have the taxes to pay have been giving the matter quite a study, while the heads of the two departments that are to be affected by the issuance of the bonds have been hard at work with the people in the interest of the bonds. At the regular meeting of council next Monday the finance committee, through Mr. Inman, will present a resolution ordering an election for bonds amounting to \$100,000. The resolution will show that the bonds sought to be issued will be payable thirty years after date and that they will bear an interest payable semi-annually at the rate of 4 per cent a year, payable in Atlanta and in New York. The paper will show, too, that the bonds are for the year \$40,000, the completion of the Boys' High school and \$60,000 for the laying of water mains. It will not name the bonds as separate in their issue, but will make it a lump vote for or against the \$100,000. There is a strong probability that the resolution will provide for a special registration for the election and that it will name an early date for both the registration and the election. However, that feature of the paper has not been decided upon and may not be touched as the city attorney has said that a special registration for the election for the bonds may be ordered by the mayor, or by the mayor and council. It matters not in what shape the paper is presented to the general council it will pass and the indications are that it will receive a unanimous vote that body. Every member of council who has yet expressed himself on the question asserts that he is for the bonds and that he will vote only for the resolution authorizing the issue but that he will turn out and do his turn of work among the people who vote in his bailiwick.

"It is strange," said a member of the committee yesterday, discussing the question, "that any one should oppose the issue of the bonds. It is apparent to every one who has any knowledge of the city's financial condition that the city cannot possibly find the money to complete that school building. Every one in the city knows that the building must be completed or the city will lose all the money it has been paying out for the building. It is a matter of fact that the city is in a financial straits and that it will take squeezing to get through. I feel sure that he is right and that the end of the year will demonstrate the correctness of the statement. But for what Mr. Inman has said I do not know that I would be for the bonds, but when one like he, a man who knows a dollar mark across the street, says that the bonds can be issued and the city can carry the burden without any increase in taxation, I give in."

The suggestion to divide the bond issue on the basis of making one for the school bonds and one for the water main bonds will not cut any figure in the resolution that will be presented. The bonds, when the question is submitted to the voters of the people, will be for or against the bonds, and if the vote carries the bonds through \$100,000 will be issued and the proceeds of the sale will be used to complete the school building. The Boys' High school and the rest for water mains.

"Since the question of the bonds has been asked by the action of Mr. Inman," said Mr. Hendrix, chairman of the building committee of the board of education, "I have felt greatly relieved. With Captain Lowry and Mr. Beale, of the board of education, I have made a thorough and complete examination of the financial resources of the city for the year and I realize that Mr. Inman is correct when he says that the money cannot come out of the income for the year without crippling the city government. I know that the city can carry the proposed increase of bonds without any trouble, and I am for it and will do all in my power to carry it through. One of the class which graduated this year and one of the most promising of Atlanta's youngsters, showed me last evening that he had secured for the bonds. When you get the young people interested in a matter it is mighty hard to beat them out. At least that has always been my experience and I think it is the experience of most people."

### VARIOUS ACTS INVOLVED.

Two Stationary Engineers Charged with Working Without a License.

A case was tried yesterday before Judge Orr which is of interest to those engaged in running stationary engines in Fulton county.

A warrant was sworn out by J. B. Carson against Charles A. Williams, who has been running a stationary engine at the exposition grounds, and Mr. Williams was arrested this morning by Constable Barnes and his trial fixed by Judge Orr for 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Williams held a license issued in 1891 and expiring in 1892. The law under which this license was issued had been repealed by the act of December 12, 1894. The latter act provided that all licenses issued under former acts must be renewed and any engineer operating under an old license, not renewed, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

The present board of examiners consists of Messrs. J. B. Warren, J. M. McGuirk and George W. Moore. Mr. Moore is the secretary of the board.

After his arrest Williams went to Moore, who knew nothing of the trouble, and had Moore, as secretary, to renew the old license.

On the trial of the case Mr. J. C. P. Johnson, the former secretary of the board, and Mr. Warren, also of the old board and who is a member of the new board as well, testified that the renewal of the license was obtained by certain statements of Williams which were not true. Williams contended that he gave the law and that Justice Orr held that he had nothing to do with the method of obtaining the old license, and also held that the renewal of the license thus alleged to have been obtained did not constitute a bar to prosecution, and that as the evidence showed that Williams had operated prior to the renewal of this old license, he must be held to answer the charge preferred. Williams was accordingly held under a bond of \$25, which he gave last evening.

The act under which this prosecution was brought was passed, as stated, by the last legislature. The first law was passed in 1887 and this was amended in 1890, but both of these acts were repealed by the law now in force, which, as well as the other acts, is local and confined to Fulton county.

A warrant was sworn out yesterday by William Ogden against J. Jackson for running a stationary engine without a license.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

A Special Presentation Regarding Taxes Was Made Wednesday.

GRAND JURORS WILL NOT TALK OF IT

The Presentation Provides That Atlanta Property Shall Be Returned at 33-1-3 Per Cent Off City Valuation.

At Wednesday's meeting of the grand jury an important presentation was made—a presentation that is important to every taxpayer in the city.

In connection with the presentation there was a committee of five appointed to wait upon Tax Receiver Armistead to notify him of the grand jury's action and find just what his sentiments are in the proposed movement.

It will be remembered that it was stated in The Constitution more than three weeks ago that there had been a presentation regarding the value of property, prepared and in the hands of the foreman of the grand jury. This presentation provided that the tax receiver should accept the returns for city property for county valuation at 33-1-3 per cent off the assessment made by the city assessors.

This means a cut in fees to both the tax receiver and the tax collector, but it means a greater saving to the property holders of Atlanta. It has been customary heretofore to accept the returns of the heavy holders of real estate at a sum from 20 to 30 per cent off the city valuation. The smaller land holders, however, were forced to come up to the city assessment. If this presentation becomes of force it means that the tax receiver must accept the property of the man who owns only \$50 worth of property at 33-1-3 per cent off the city valuation and that the larger property holders will be accorded the same privilege.

When the presentation was made it was decided in the grand jury room that nothing was to be said of the presentation until the tax receiver had been called upon by the committee of five. It is understood, however, that the presentation is a strong one. It states that the county of Fulton pays 17 of the real estate tax in the state of Georgia and that the citizens of Atlanta are overburdened by the assessment of their property for county taxation and should be relieved as much as possible.

Tax Collector Stewart expresses himself as heartily in favor of such a move despite the fact that it will lose him about \$100,000. "I am in favor of anything that will help the small taxpayers—the men who own their little homes and have all they can do to pay the taxes and live."

Just what Tax Receiver Armistead's sentiments are he will not say. Some days ago he was told by a Constitution reporter that the special presentation would be made and he stated that after it was passed he might have something to say. Foreman Nelson would not talk about the presentation and refused the names of the committee.

The Evolution

Of medicinal agents is gradually relegating the old-time herbs, pills, draughts and vegetable extracts to the rear and bringing into general use the pleasant and effective liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. To get the true remedy see that it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only. For sale by all leading druggists.

Read! Read! Read! Rhodes, Snook & Haverty's Sunday advertisement.

The Constitution calls attention to the circular, in another column, of Mr. Jerome Hill, briefly showing the merits claimed for the Bismarck cotton press. Mr. Hill has given his life's study to cotton. He claims that this is the first combined gin and compressor ever offered to the southern people, and his showing of its many advantages is well worth consideration by the cotton planters and merchants of the south.

Everything indicates that he is right in his assertion "that we have a revolution now at hand in the handling and marketing of cotton," and one that is greatly needed and a long-desired rest.

"Surely it is a wonder, if, as it is claimed, a farmer can have his cotton ginned and pressed in the rear of a Bessemer gin and press and in less than twenty minutes drive to the market and receive his cotton bales, well compressed, in perfect order and ready for any manufacturer or market in the world, with a saving to the planter of from \$3 to \$4 per bale in freight, storage, insurance, handling and hauling on the farm and saving in bagging and ties."

Look out for Rhodes, Snook & Haverty's advertisement in Sunday's paper.

RATES AND ROUTES

To Denver, Col., Account National Educational Association, Feb. 1895.

The Southern railway has issued a circular showing the rates and routes on the above occasion. The Southern is the daily through car route to Kansas City and to St. Louis, and the only line which has through vestibuled trains to Cincinnati.

For complete information call on any agent of this great system.

Look out for surprises in Rhodes, Snook & Haverty's Sunday advertisement.

EASTER HAIR DRESSING.

If You Wish To Be Chic, Have Masade Dress Your Hair.

Sunday will be Easter and those who wish to be strictly up to date should have Louis Masade to dress their hair at the apartments, No. 775 Whitehall street. He has a splendid force of lady assistants and the workmen will be at the door to forget the little Parisian hair dresser.

ATTENTION: VETERANS, C. S. A.

May Encampment, Houston, Tex.—Special Low Rates by the Southern Railway.

On May 14th and 15th the Southern railway will sell from all principal stations on its lines excursion tickets to Houston, Tex. They return at very low rates on account of the encampment of Confederate Veterans. Special accommodations will be arranged for parties of sufficient size. All desiring to go should communicate at once with some representative of the "Great Short Line Route."

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wal. paper, window shades, furniture and room including 62 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Removal.

Snow, Church & Co. and Bishop & Andrews have removed 304 East Alabama street. apr 12, 2w.

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA.

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and International exposition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all the railroads and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information.

Especially prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. E. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publishing agent.

The map is folded in convenient pocket size and enclosed in neat covers. Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M. Miller book store, 29 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Look out for snags in Rhodes, Snook & Haverty's advertisement in Sunday's Constitution.

## The Time Is Short Before Easter

Everybody will want something novel to don on Easter morn. If not a new suit—then maybe a Hat, pair of Trousers, Shirt, Four-in-hand Scarf or Cobb Tie.

We are amply and grandly ready to meet every demand made by popular or exclusive taste. Our various stocks are complete, diversified and fascinating with the charm of exceptional price and value attractions.

Extra Value in Boys' Suits

Eds. Neel Co.

DE GIVE'S THEATRE

THE GRAND. TONIGHT. And Saturday at Matinee and Night.

THE GREAT IN "NEW YORK"

A play full of heart interest. A vivid picture of New York life from the Battery to Central park. The entire stage converted into

A FAST RIVER OF REAL WATER. Sustaining real yachts, ferries and a genuine steamboat running at full speed.

Two car loads of beautiful scenery, painted by Mr. Arthur Voegtler, of the Madison Square Theatre, New York.

Prices—\$1 to \$1.50 at night and 50c to 75c at Matinee. Seats at Grand box office.

NANA TWO DAYS MORE

Will end the season of the most realistic picture to be seen in any part of the world, if you have not seen this marvel of the painter's art you owe it to yourself to visit it 74 WHITEHALL STREET THIS WEEK.

Remember, however successful, NANA can only remain on exhibition for two days more.

Hours—9 a. m. till 10 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

NANA LADIES' FAREWELL MATINEE.

Today between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock p. m. will be set aside for the special reception of ladies only.

EXTRA FINE CANNED FRUITS

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES, CHERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, QUINCES, GREEN GAGE PLUMS, EGG PLUMS.

CURTICE BROS. PRESERVES, JAMS AND JELLIES.

THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.

390 and 392 Peachtree Street. Phone 628.

ATTENTION, Confederate Veterans

On account of the reunion at Houston, Tex., May 20th the Atlanta and West Point railroad, via Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans, will sell tickets at the low rate of ONE CENT per mile to Confederate Veterans and their friends, on sale May 17th and 18th. Good for fifteen days. An extension of time for fifteen extra days can be had by depositing your ticket with agent at Houston. This is the direct line and recognized route to Houston. If you contemplate making the trip, send us your name at once.

JOHN A. GEE, G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Low Rates to Dallas, Texas, Account General Assembly Presbyterian Church.

The Atlanta and West Point railroad (United States mail route) will sell tickets for the above occasion at one fare for the round trip (\$24.90) from Atlanta. Tickets on sale May 13th, 14th and 15th. Good to return until June 3d.

This is the through line, via Montgomery, Mobile and the beautiful Gulf coast and New Orleans.

The rate is open to everybody. This is your opportunity to visit Texas. GEORGE W. ALLEN, Traveling Passenger Agent, 12 Kimball house.

JOHN A. GEE, General Passenger Agent.

## Men's and Boys' Easter Fixings from Head to Foot

WILLIAM CHALE, President. D. H. LIVERMORE, Vice-Prest. J. C. DAYTON, Cashier

STATE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

CAPITAL, \$100,000. UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$10,000.

Accounts of individuals, firms, corporations, etc., and banks received on favorable terms. Correspondence solicited. sep30-d12

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H. M. ATKINSON, Vice President. T. C. ERWIN, Asst. Cashier.

THE ATLANTA TRUST AND BANKING CO.

Corner Alabama and Broad Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Accounts of firms, corporations and individuals solicited on terms consistent with legitimate banking.

W. T. INMAN, J. CARROLL PATNE, A. F. MORGAN.

H. M. ATKINSON, EUGENE C. SPALDING, A. RICHARDSON.

The Atlanta Trunk Factory.

TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS, ETC.

We can give you the best and strongest goods in the market for least possible price.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

A 28-inch Canvas Trunk, steel bound, \$3.50

A 30-inch Canvas Trunk, steel bound, \$5.00

A 36-inch Zinc Saratoga Trunk, full trim, \$7.50

Our 36-inch Canvas Dress Trunk (special), 7.50

These prices tell the tale and make quick sales and small profits.

L. LIEBERMAN, Proprietor,

92 and 94 Whitehall St. Branch No. 2, Whitehall Railroad Crossing.

THE TRIPOD PAINT CO.

41 & 43 East Alabama Street.

Manufacturers & Dealers in

Paints & Artists' Materials

Get Our Prices Before Buying, Will Save You Money.

Wrought Iron Pipe

FITTINGS

—AND—

BRASSGOODS

HEADQUARTERS FOR

SUPPLIES!

Of every description for Cotton and Woolen Mills,

Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills, Railroads, Quarries,

Machine Shops, etc. Send for list of new and second-hand Machinery.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

Read It!

Study It!

Recommend It!

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IS WAKING UP THE PEOPLE.

The most talked-of publication on the continent today!

With the view of putting this remarkable book, which contains the A B C's of the currency question, in the hands of the people THE CONSTITUTION has arranged to supply them at

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